United Nations S/2000/760

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 August 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 31 July 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

By its resolution 1268 (1999) of 15 October 1999, the Security Council authorized the establishment, for an initial period of six months until 15 April 2000, of the United Nations Office in Angola (UNOA). On 13 April 2000, by resolution 1294 (2000), the Council extended the mandate of UNOA until 15 October 2000. The Office will be staffed with personnel necessary to maintain liaison with the political, military, police and other civilian authorities, with the view to exploring measures for restoring peace, assisting the Angolan people in capacity-building, humanitarian assistance, the promotion of human rights, and coordinating other activities. The Security Council further decided that, pending further consultations between the United Nations and the Government of Angola, UNOA would consist of up to 30 substantive Professional staff, as well as the necessary administrative and other support personnel.

Following the usual consultations, I have decided to appoint Mr. Mussagy Jeichande (Mozambique) as my Representative and Head of the United Nations Office in Angola. I would be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

00-58877 (E) 020800

United Nations S/2000/761

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 August 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 2 August 2000 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 31 July 2000 (S/2000/760) concerning your decision to appoint Mr. Mussagy Jeichande (Mozambique) as your Representative and Head of the United Nations Office in Angola (UNOA) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the decision contained in your letter.

(*Signed*) **Hasmy** Agam
President of the Security Council

00-58883 (E) 020800

United Nations A/55/223–S/2000/762

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
3 August 2000
English
Original: French

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Item 46 of the provisional agenda*
The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 28 July 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention the statement on the situation in Afghanistan issued on 14 July 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yves **Doutriaux**
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Deputy Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations

* A/55/150.

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Annex to the letter dated 28 July 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

Statement on the situation in Afghanistan issued on 14 July 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union

The European Union condemns the recent resumption of wide-scale hostilities in Afghanistan.

Recalling the provisions of its Common Position of 24 January 2000, the European Union points out that the continuation of the war flies in the face of the many appeals for peace by the international community. A fresh escalation of fighting would bring unacceptable suffering for the peoples of Afghanistan, already seriously affected by severe drought, and show blatant disregard for the efforts made by donor countries to assist them.

The European Union is seriously concerned that the military operations are impeding the provision of humanitarian assistance to the Afghan population. The deliberate denial of access to humanitarian aid constitutes a breach of international humanitarian law. The European Union calls upon all factions involved in the conflict to guarantee safe and unhindered access to the civilian population.

The European Union firmly believes that the present conflict cannot be resolved by military means. It urges the various factions to stop fighting and work, with United Nations help, on a political process capable of restoring peace. It is closely following current efforts to set in motion a Loya Jirga process with the broadest possible involvement of Afghan civil society.

The European Union reiterates its calls to Afghanistan's neighbours to desist from any interference in the conflict. It has itself had in place an embargo on arms for Afghanistan since 1996.

The Central and Eastern European countries associated with the European Union, the associated countries Cyprus, Malta and Turkey, and the European Free Trade Association countries members of the European Economic Area align themselves with this statement.

United Nations A/54/955–S/2000/763

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
4 August 2000

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 63
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 1 August 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 10 July 2000, I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded on 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26 and 27 July 2000.

On 14 July, one (1) CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

On 16 July, one (1) CN-235 and one (1) C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

On 17 July, seven (7) Turkish military aircraft (1 F-16, 4 C-130, 1 C-160 and 1 B-200) entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus as follows:

- The F-16 aircraft flew over the areas of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas)-Famagusta-Nicosia-Cape Kormakitis, before returning to the FIR of Ankara.
- One C-130 and the B-200 aircraft flew over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.
- The three remaining C-130 aircraft, as well as the C-160 aircraft flew over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

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On 18 July, one (1) CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic.

On 19 July, thirteen (13) Turkish military aircraft (1 F-16, 2 F-4, 9 F-5 and 1 C-160) entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus as follows:

- The F-16 aircraft flew over the areas of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas)-Famagusta-Nicosia-Kyrenia, before returning to the FIR of Ankara.
- One F-4 aircraft flew over the area of Kyrenia, where it met with the F-16 aircraft, flying together over the area of Nicosia, before returning to the FIR of Ankara.
- The other F-4 aircraft flew over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting in a southeasterly direction.
- The 9 F-5 aircraft flew over the area of Kyrenia, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, in the occupied area of the Republic, where they performed an air show.

The C-160 aircraft flew over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting in a southeasterly direction.

On 20 July, ten (10) Turkish military aircraft (5 F-4 and 5 F-16) entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus as follows:

- Two of the F-4 aircraft flew over the areas of the Cape of Apostolos Andreas and the remaining three over the areas of Famagusta-Nicosia-Kyrenia, before returning to the FIR of Ankara.
- Two of the F-16 aircraft flew over the areas of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) and the remaining three flew over the areas of Famagusta-Nicosia-Kyrenia, before returning to the FIR of Ankara.
- Eight F-5 and one CN-235 aircraft departed the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, in the occupied area of the Republic, violating the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of Kyrenia-Famagusta-Nicosia, before landing again at the same illegal airport.

On 21 July, five (5) Turkish military aircraft (2 C-130, 1 C-160 and 2 CN-235) entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus as follows:

- One C-130 aircraft flew over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.
- The other C-130 aircraft flew over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

- The C-160 aircraft flew over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

- The two CN-235 aircraft flew over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

Nine F-5 and one CN-235 aircraft departed the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic (they had landed there on 18 and 19 July, respectively), violating the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Kyrenia, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

On 22 and 23 July, three (3) Turkish military aircraft (2 C-130 and 1 C-160) entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus as follows:

- The C-130 aircraft flew over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

- The C-160 aircraft flew over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

On 26 July, one (1) F-4 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 27 July, one (1) C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting in a southeasterly direction.

While noting that these violations have increased in frequency lately, I strongly protest these actions, which violate international law, as well as the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, and call for their cessation. I would like, once more, to express the hope that the necessary positive attitude will be shown by Turkey, so that the current proximity talks that are taking place under your auspices, as well as all efforts for finding a just and viable solution of the Cyprus problem, on the basis of United Nations resolutions, will not be adversely affected.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 63, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sotos **Zackheos**
Ambassador, Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2000/764

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 August 2000

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions and the statements of its President concerning the situation in Sierra Leone,

Condemning in the strongest terms the armed attacks against and detention of the personnel of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), and *commending* UNAMSIL and the Force Commander for the recent resolute action taken in response to the continuing threat towards the mission from the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and other armed elements in Sierra Leone,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 19 May 2000 (S/2000/455) and 31 July 2000 (S/2000/751),

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNAMSIL until 8 September 2000;

2. *Considers* that the widespread and serious violations of the Lomé Peace Agreement (S/1999/777) by the RUF since early May 2000 constitute a breakdown of the prior generally permissive environment based on the Agreement and predicated on the cooperation of the parties, that until security conditions have been established allowing progress towards the peaceful resolution of the conflict in Sierra Leone there will continue to be a threat to UNAMSIL and the security of the state of Sierra Leone, and that in order to counter that threat, the structure, capability, resources and mandate of UNAMSIL require appropriate strengthening;

3. *Expresses* its intention, in this context, taking into account the views of the Government of Sierra Leone, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the troop-contributing countries, to strengthen the mandate of UNAMSIL as established in its resolutions 1270 (1999) of 22 October 1999 and 1289 (2000) of 7 February 2000 with the following priority tasks:

(a) To maintain the security of the Lungi and Freetown peninsulas, and their major approach routes;

(b) To deter and, where necessary, decisively counter the threat of RUF attack by responding robustly to any hostile actions or threat of imminent and direct use of force;

(c) To deploy progressively in a coherent operational structure and in sufficient numbers and density at key strategic locations and main population centres and, in coordination with the Government of Sierra Leone to assist, through

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its presence and within the framework of its mandate, the efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone to extend state authority, restore law and order and further stabilize the situation progressively throughout the entire country, and, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, to afford protection to civilians under threat of imminent physical violence;

(d) To patrol actively on strategic lines of communication, specifically main access routes to the capital in order to dominate ground, ensure freedom of movement and facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance;

(e) To assist in the promotion of the political process leading, *inter alia*, to a renewed disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme where possible;

4. *Considers* that, in order to allow the restructuring of the force and provide the additional capability required for the achievement of the priority tasks set out in paragraph 3 above, the military component of UNAMSIL should be reinforced through accelerated troop rotations, as appropriate, and with, *inter alia*, further aviation and maritime assets, a strengthened force reserve, upgraded communications and specialist combat and logistic support assets;

5. *Recognizes* that the RUF offensive against UNAMSIL since May 2000 revealed serious inherent weaknesses in the mission's structure, command and control and resources, as referred to in paragraph 54 of the report of the Secretary-General of 31 July 2000, reflecting findings of the United Nations Assessment Mission which visited Sierra Leone from 31 May to 8 June 2000, *welcomes* the recommendations made and action already taken to address these deficiencies, and *requests* the Secretary-General to take further urgent steps to implement these recommendations to improve the performance and capacity of the mission;

6. *Stresses* that the successful achievement of the objectives of the mission, including the priority tasks set out in paragraph 3 above, will depend on the provision to UNAMSIL of fully equipped, complete units, with the required capabilities, effective command and control structure and capacity, a single chain of command, adequate resources and the commitment to implement the mandate of the mission in full as authorized by the Security Council;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after further consultations with troop contributing countries, to provide a further report to the Council as soon as possible on the proposals in paragraphs 2 to 6 above with recommendations for the restructuring and strengthening of UNAMSIL, and *expresses* its intention to take a decision on those recommendations expeditiously;

8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2000/765

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 August 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 2 August 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have been instructed by my Government to lodge the strongest protest over the establishment of the Liaison Office of the Republic of Albania in Pristina, Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia, on 24 July 2000, characterized by the Republic of Albania as "the establishment of diplomatic relations between Albania and Kosovo". This unlawful act was committed on the basis of Regulation No. 2000/42, on the establishment and functioning of foreign liaison offices, introduced illegally by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo (UNMIK) on 10 June 2000. In my letter of 1 August 2000 (S/2000/757), I lodged a strong protest of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at the regulation and called upon the Security Council to annul it as contrary to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999.

This act of diplomatic piracy is not the first one committed by the Republic of Albania in violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law relative to respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of other States. By a decision of its Parliament in October 1992, the Republic of Albania recognized, as the only member State of the United Nations, the so-called Republic of Kosovo, which constituted a glaring example of interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign, neighbouring State. So-called representative offices (there are two of them now) of the so-called Republic of Kosovo have been allowed to function in Tirana ever since. In December 1992, the Parliament of the Republic of Albania considered the so-called "Platform for the Solution of the Albanian National Question", which contained overt territorial claims against Kosovo and Metohija, an integral part of the Republic of Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Albanian political leaders make frequent, incognito visits to Kosovo and Metohija and take part in conferences and other manifestations staged by separatist parties and groups, aiding and abetting separatism. The Republic of Albania provided a haven to members of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA), set up their boot camps in its territory and served as a darmplatz for their raids and provocations and the eventual aggression against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It is responsible for thousands of deaths and abductions and hundreds of thousands of expulsions of non-Albanians from Kosovo and Metohija, particularly of its Serbs. It opened its borders with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to an

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avalanche of its own nationals into Kosovo and Metohija, especially those engaged in terrorism, international organized crime, illicit traffic in drugs, arms smuggling and white slavery. Bearing that in mind, there is no doubt that the Liaison Office of the Republic of Albania will be abused for the furtherance of separatism, secession of Kosovo and Metohija and the creation of Greater Albania.

In introducing the regulation and, in particular, in granting "permission" to the Republic of Albania to establish the Liaison Office, the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK has elected to ignore the policy of the Republic of Albania, as well as the fact that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Albania have no diplomatic relations.

Considering the policy of the Republic of Albania of the destabilization of the situation in Kosovo and Metohija, its open support for separatism and undisguised aspirations towards a part of the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as well as the illegality of Regulation No. 2000/42, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia calls upon the Security Council to annul the decision of the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK to allow the Republic of Albania to establish the Liaison Office to serve the goals of furthering the illegitimate and hostile claims of the Republic of Albania against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vladislav **Jovanovic**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations A/55/257-S/2000/766

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
4 August 2000

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Items 46, 50, 60, 61, 62, 72, 74 (e), 74 (g), 74 (l), 74 (o), 74 (s), 74 (w), 81, 82, 87, 94, 96 (a), 96 (b), 96 (c), 96 (d), 97, 98, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107 and 108 of the provisional agenda*

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters

United Nations reform: measures and proposals

Strengthening of the United Nations system

Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

General and complete disarmament: preservation of and compliance with the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems

General and complete disarmament: implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

General and complete disarmament: assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them

General and complete disarmament: conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels

General and complete disarmament: illicit traffic in small arms

* A/55/150.

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General and complete disarmament: small arms

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

Macroeconomic policy questions

Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: cultural development

Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: high-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership

Environment and sustainable development

Operational activities for development

Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

Globalization and interdependence

Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons

Crime prevention and criminal justice

International drug control

Letter dated 1 August 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the G-8 Communiqué Okinawa 2000, which was adopted at the Kyushu-Okinawa summit meeting held in Okinawa, Japan, from 21 to 23 July 2000 (see annex).*

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under items 46, 50, 60, 61, 62, 72, 74 (e), 74 (g), 74 (l), 74 (o), 74 (s), 74 (w), 81, 82, 87, 94, 96 (a), 96 (b), 96 (c), 96 (d), 97, 98, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107 and 108 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kiyotaka **Akasaka**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* The attached annex is being issued as received in the language of submission only.

Annex to the letter dated 1 August 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

G-8 Communiqué Okinawa 2000

Okinawa, 23 July 2000

Preamble

1. We, the Leaders of eight major industrialised democracies and the President of the European Commission, met together here in Okinawa for the 26th Summit in the year which heralds a new millennium. We reflected upon the challenges faced and progress made since the First Summit in Rambouillet in working toward peace and prosperity throughout the world, and we discussed the role the G8 should play as it evolves in the 21st century.

2. During the last quarter of the 20th century, the world economy has achieved unprecedented levels of prosperity, the Cold War has come to an end, and globalisation has led to an emerging common sense of community. Driving these developments has been the global propagation of those basic principles and values consistently advocated by the Summiteers—democracy, the market economy, social progress, sustainable development and respect for human rights. Yet we are keenly aware that even now in many parts of the world poverty and injustice undermine human dignity, and conflict brings human suffering.

3. As we make the transition into the new century, we will continue to exercise leadership and responsibility in addressing these persistent problems and squarely face new challenges as they arise. We must tackle the root causes of conflict and poverty. We must bravely seize the opportunities created by new technologies in such areas as information and communications technology (IT) and life sciences. We must acknowledge the concerns associated with globalisation, while continuing to be innovative in order to maximise the benefits of globalisation for all. In all our endeavours we must build on our basic principles and values as the foundations for a brighter world in the 21st century.

4. In a world of ever-intensifying globalisation, whose challenges are becoming increasingly complex, the G8 must reach out. We must engage in a new partnership with non-G8 countries, particularly developing countries, international organisations and civil society, including the private sector and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). This partnership will bring the opportunities of the new century within reach of all.

5. We hope that our discussions in Okinawa provide a positive contribution to the United Nations Millennium Summit, which we expect to articulate, in the spirit of the Secretary-General's report "We the Peoples", a vision that will guide the United Nations as it rises to the challenges of the new century. To that end, we will continue to work for a strengthened, effective and efficient United Nations and remain convinced that reforms of the United Nations, including the Security Council, are indispensable.

6. A new era dawns. Let us move forward together, with hope, toward a 21st century of greater prosperity, deeper peace of mind and greater stability.

Toward a 21st century of greater prosperity

World Economy

7. The 20th century has achieved unprecedented economic progress. Yet the financial and economic crises of the past few years have presented enormous challenges for the world economy. Together with many of our partners around the world, we have devoted ourselves to alleviating the adverse effects of the crisis, stimulating economic recovery, and identifying ways to help prevent future upheavals, including measures to strengthen the international financial architecture. The world economy will grow strongly this year, and we are particularly encouraged by the strength of recovery in most crisis-affected countries.

8. While the pace of recovery varies across Asia, trade is expanding and indeed some countries have achieved dynamic growth. Reform efforts must now focus on maintaining the momentum behind financial and corporate sector reforms, improving public and private sector governance and transparency, and strengthening social safety nets to ensure strong, sustainable growth and avoid future instability.

9. Despite recent positive developments in the world economy, we recognise that there is no time for complacency as globalisation intensifies and the rapid diffusion of IT brings about fundamental structural changes to our economies. There are encouraging signs of a new reality in the improvement of productivity in the United States and, to a lesser extent, in other G8 economies. But to capitalise on the opportunities before us, we must renew our unwavering commitment to structural change in our own economies, including greater competition and more adaptable labour markets, underpinned by appropriate macro-economic policies.

Information and Communications Technology (IT)

10. IT empowers, benefits and links people the world over, allows global citizens to express themselves and know and respect one another. It also has immense potential for enabling economies to expand further, countries to enhance public welfare and promote stronger social cohesion and thus democracy to flourish. Access to the digital opportunities must, therefore, be open to all.

11. We clearly recognise that the process of globalisation and the fast pace at which IT is advancing have engendered various concerns. We need to address such concerns so that we can contribute to greater peace of mind for all. Acting in concert, we will maximise the benefits of IT and ensure that they are spread to those at present with limited access. In this regard, we welcome contributions from the private sector, such as those of the Global Digital Divide Initiative of the World Economic Forum and Global Business Dialogue on Electronic Commerce (GBDe).

12. In support of these goals, we commit ourselves to pursuing the aims and ambitions set out in the Okinawa Charter on the Global Information Society. We will set up a Digital Opportunities Task Force (*dot force*), which will be asked to report to our next meeting its findings and recommendations on global action to bridge the international information and

knowledge divide.

Development

13. The 21st century must be a century of prosperity for all, and we commit ourselves to the agreed international development goals, including the overarching objective of reducing the share of the world's population living in extreme poverty to half its 1990 level by 2015. We welcome the Report on Poverty Reduction by Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which we requested in Cologne, and we look forward to receiving an annual poverty report as we review progress each year in reducing poverty across the globe. This report shows that progress is possible where the right conditions are created for growth and social development. But it reminds us of the vast challenges that remain. While the percentage of poor in developing countries declined from 29% in 1990 to 24% in 1998, there are still 1.2 billion people living on less than one dollar a day and there are marked differences both within and between regions. In particular, many developing countries, notably in Africa, are growing too slowly. The HIV/AIDS pandemic aggravates the situation.

14. As the report indicates, many countries have made significant progress in overcoming poverty in the past quarter century, and their example is a beacon of hope for others. From their success, we have learned that poverty can best be overcome in resilient, peaceful, and democratic societies with freedom and opportunity for all, growing and open economies and dynamic private sectors, and strong and accountable leaders and institutions.

15. Robust, broad-based and equitable economic growth is needed to fight poverty and rests on expanding people's capabilities and choices. Government must, in co-operation with the private sector and broader civil society, establish economic and social foundations for broad-based, private sector growth. Small and medium sized enterprises, together with the opportunities presented by IT can be powerful tools for development. We will work with developing countries to put in place policies, programmes and institutions that offer people a fair chance to better their lives. We therefore welcome the constructive discussions of the Tenth Meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD X) in Bangkok, and will work in the United Nations and other fora to further reduce poverty, especially in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

16. We also welcome the increasing co-operation between the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) in promoting adequate social protection and core labour standards. We urge the IFIs to incorporate these standards into their policy dialogue with member countries. In addition, we stress the importance of effective co-operation between the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the ILO on the social dimensions of globalisation and trade liberalisation.

17. Trade and investment are critical to promoting sustainable economic growth and reducing poverty. We commit ourselves to put a higher priority on trade-related capacity-building activities. We are also concerned that certain regions remain marginalised as regards foreign direct investment, and that the 48 LDCs attract less than 1% of total foreign direct investment flows to the developing countries. We urge multilateral development organisations

and financial institutions to support developing countries' efforts to create a favourable trade and investment climate, including through the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and the Integrated Framework (IF).

18. We are particularly concerned about the severity of the challenges facing the LDCs, particularly those in Africa, which are held back from sharing in the fruits of globalisation by a debilitating and self-reinforcing combination of conflict, poverty and weak governance.

19. We are committed to mobilising the instruments and resources of the international community to support and reinforce the efforts of these countries to combat and overcome these challenges, with particular priority on promoting equitable distribution of the benefits of growth through sound social policies, including regarding health and education. To this end, as we set out in detail below, we have agreed to:

- Push forward the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt initiative;
- Provide significantly improved access to our markets;
- Strengthen the effectiveness of our official development assistance (ODA);
- Implement an ambitious plan on infectious diseases, notably HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis (TB);
- Follow up vigorously the conclusions of the recent Dakar Conference on Education by ensuring that additional resources are made available for basic education;
- Address the widening digital divide;
- Implement measures to prevent conflict, including by addressing the issue of illicit trade in diamonds.

20. ODA is essential in the fight against poverty. We commit ourselves to strengthening the effectiveness of our ODA in support of countries' own efforts to tackle poverty, including through national strategies for poverty reduction. We will take a long-term approach favouring those countries where governments have demonstrated a commitment to improve the well-being of their people through accountable and transparent management of resources devoted to development. To achieve increased effectiveness of ODA, we resolve to untie our aid to the Least Developed Countries on the basis of progress made in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to date and a fair burden-sharing mechanism that we will agree with our OECD partners. We believe that this agreement should come into effect on 1 January 2002. In the meantime, we urge those countries which maintain low levels of untying of ODA to improve their performance. We will also seek to demonstrate to the public that well-targeted ODA gets results, and on that basis will strive to give increased priority to such assistance. Well co-ordinated assistance is helpful for developing countries and we will consider how best to improve such co-ordination.

21. We also agree to give special attention to three issues – debt, health, and education, as a spur to growth.

Debt

22. Last year in Cologne, we agreed to launch the Enhanced HIPC Initiative to deliver faster, broader and deeper debt relief, releasing funds for investment in national poverty reduction strategies. We welcome endorsement of this initiative by the international community last autumn.

23. Since then, while further efforts are required, progress has been made in implementing the Enhanced HIPC Initiative. Nine countries (Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Honduras, Mauritania, Mozambique, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda) have already reached their Decision Points and are seeing the benefits of the Initiative. Total debt relief under the HIPC Initiative for these countries should amount to more than US$15 billion in nominal terms (US$8.6 billion in Net Present Value).

24. We welcome the efforts being made by HIPCs to develop comprehensive and country-owned poverty reduction strategies through a participatory process involving civil society. IFIs should, along with other donors, help HIPCs prepare PRSPs and assist their financial resource management by providing technical assistance. We are concerned by the fact that a number of HIPCs are currently affected by military conflicts which prevent poverty reduction and delay debt relief. We call upon these countries to end their involvement in conflicts and to embark quickly upon the HIPC process. We agree to strengthen our efforts to help them prepare and come forward for debt relief, by asking our Ministers to make early contact with the countries in conflict to encourage them to create the right conditions to participate in the HIPC Initiative. We will work together to ensure that as many countries as possible reach their Decision Points, in line with the targets set in Cologne, giving due consideration to the progress of economic reforms and the need to ensure that the benefits of debt relief are targeted to assist the poor and most vulnerable. We will work expeditiously together with HIPCs and the IFIs to realise the expectation that 20 countries will reach the Decision Point within the framework of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative by the end of this year. In this regard, we welcome the establishment of the Joint Implementation Committee by the World Bank and the IMF. We for our part will promote more responsible lending and borrowing practices to ensure that HIPCs will not again be burdened by unsupportable debt.

25. We note the progress made in securing the required financing of the IFIs for effective implementation of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative, and welcome pledges including those to the HIPC Trust Fund. We reaffirm our commitment to make available as quickly as possible the resources we have pledged in the spirit of fair burden sharing.

Health

26. Health is key to prosperity. Good health contributes directly to economic growth whilst poor health drives poverty. Infectious and parasitic diseases, most notably HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria, as well as childhood diseases and common infections, threaten to reverse decades of development and to rob an entire generation of hope for a better future. Only through sustained action and coherent international co-operation to fully mobilise new and existing medical, technical and financial resources, can we strengthen health delivery systems and

reach beyond traditional approaches to break the vicious cycle of disease and poverty.

27. We have committed substantial resources to fighting infectious and parasitic diseases. As a result, together with the international community, we have successfully arrived at the final stage of polio and guinea worm eradication, and have begun to control onchocerciasis.

28. But we must go much further and we believe that the conditions are right for a step change in international health outcomes. We have widespread agreement on what the priority diseases are and basic technologies to tackle much of the health burden are in place. In addition there is growing political leadership and recognition in the most afflicted countries that health is central to economic development. We particularly welcome the success of the recent HIV/AIDS conference held in Durban and the importance attached to tackling HIV/AIDS by African leaders, donors, international financial institutions and the private sector.

29. We therefore commit ourselves to working in strengthened partnership with governments, the World Health Organisation (WHO) and other international organisations, industry (notably pharmaceutical companies), academic institutions, NGOs and other relevant actors in civil society to deliver three critical UN targets:

- Reduce the number of HIV/AIDS-infected young people by 25% by 2010 (UN Secretary-General Report to the General Assembly on 27/3/2000);
- Reduce TB deaths and prevalence of the disease by 50% by 2010

  (WHO Stop TB Initiative);
- Reduce the burden of disease associated with malaria by 50% by 2010

  (WHO Roll Back Malaria).

30. In order to achieve this ambitious agenda our partnership must aim to cover:

- Mobilising additional resources ourselves, and calling on the MDBs to expand their own assistance to the maximum extent possible;
- Giving priority to the development of equitable and effective health systems, expanded immunisation, nutrition and micro-nutrients and the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases;
- Promoting political leadership through enhanced high-level dialogue designed to raise public awareness in the affected countries;
- Committing to support innovative partnerships, including with the NGOs, the private sector and multilateral organisations;
- Working to make existing cost-effective interventions, including key drugs, vaccines, treatments and preventive measures more universally available and affordable in developing countries;
- Addressing the complex issue of access to medicines in developing countries, and assessing obstacles being faced by developing countries in that regard;
- Strengthening co-operation in the area of basic research and development on new drugs, vaccines and other international public health goods.

31. We note with encouragement new commitments in these areas. We strongly welcome the World Bank's commitment to triple International Development Association (IDA) financing for HIV/AIDS, malaria, and TB. We also welcome the announcements to expand assistance in this area made by bilateral donors.

32. In addition, we will convene a conference in the autumn this year in Japan to deliver agreement on a new strategy to harness our commitments. The conference should look to define the operations of this new partnership, the areas of priority and the timetable for action. Participation of developing country partners and other stakeholders will be essential. We will take stock of progress at the Genoa Summit next year and will also work with the UN to organise a conference in 2001 focusing on strategies to facilitate access to AIDS treatment and care.

Education

33. Every child deserves a good education. But in some developing countries access to education is limited, particular for females and the socially vulnerable. Basic education not only has intrinsic value, but is also key to addressing a wide range of problems faced by developing countries. Without accelerated progress in this area, poverty reduction will not be achieved and inequalities between countries and within societies will widen. Building on the Cologne Education Charter, we therefore support the Dakar Framework for Action as well as the recommendations of the recently concluded follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women, and welcome the efforts of developing countries to implement strong national action plans. We reaffirm our commitment that no government seriously committed to achieving education for all will be thwarted in this achievement by lack of resources.

34. We therefore commit ourselves to strengthen efforts bilaterally and together with international organisations and private sector donors to achieve the goals of universal primary education by 2015 and gender equality in schooling by 2005. We call on IFIs, in partnership with developing countries, to focus on education in their poverty reduction strategies and provide greater assistance for countries with sound education strategies. These strategies should maximise the potential benefits of IT in this area through distance learning wherever possible and other effective means.

Trade

35. The multilateral trading system embodied by the WTO, which represents the achievements of half a century of untiring efforts on the part of the international community to realise rule-based free trade, has provided its Members, developed and developing countries alike, with enormous trade opportunities, spurring economic growth and promoting social progress. In order to extend these benefits to a greater number of countries in a more tangible manner, the system needs to better address legitimate concerns of its developing country members, particularly the LDCs. The adoption of the short-term package in Geneva, regarding implementation of Uruguay Round undertakings, increased market access for the LDCs, technical assistance for enhanced capacity building as well as improvement in WTO transparency, was an important first step in this direction and must be pursued expeditiously. We recognise the need to go further with greater urgency in this area. And we

will do so. In particular, in view of critical importance of trade for the development of developing countries, trade-related capacity building should be substantially expanded, which would be conducive to the more effective participation of developing countries in the system, and especially to fuller utilisation of improved market access in their favour. We also commend bilateral and regional initiatives in this regard. We commit ourselves to playing a leading role by strengthening our support to developing country members for capacity building in line with their individual needs. We also call on international organisations including the WTO, the World Bank, the IMF, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and UNCTAD, to join with us in working collectively toward this objective.

36. We must ensure that the multilateral trading system is strengthened and continues to play its vital role in the world economy. Recognising this responsibility, we are firmly committed to a new round of WTO trade negotiations with an ambitious, balanced and inclusive agenda, reflecting the interests of all WTO members. We agree that the objective of such negotiations should be to enhance market access, develop and strengthen WTO rules and disciplines, support developing countries in achieving economic growth and integration into the global trading system, and ensure that trade and social policies, and trade and environmental policies are compatible and mutually supportive. We agree to intensify our close and fruitful co-operation in order to try together with other WTO members to launch such a round during the course of this year.

37. We recognise that more comprehensive partnership must be developed to help address the challenges of globalisation. In this regard, international and domestic policy coherence should be enhanced, and co-operation between the international institutions should be improved. We also underline the importance of our engagement with our publics to establish a constructive dialogue on the benefits and challenges of trade liberalisation.

38. It is in our common interest to integrate all economies into the multilateral trading system. We therefore welcome the progress made on China's accession to the WTO and support the efforts of other applicants toward early accession.

Cultural Diversity

39. Cultural diversity is a source of social and economic dynamism which has the potential to enrich human life in the 21st century, as it inspires creativity and stimulates innovation. We recognise and respect the importance of diversity in linguistic and creative expression. We welcome the work of relevant international organisations, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), in this field.

40. Increased interaction among peoples, groups and individuals is bringing greater understanding of and appreciation for what is interesting and good in every culture. Promoting cultural diversity enhances mutual respect, inclusion and non-discrimination, and combats racism and xenophobia. We renew our strong support for the work of the United Nations in its preparations for the UN World Conference against Racism to be held in South Africa in 2001. The first steps toward enhancing cultural diversity are the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage. We welcome efforts already made to preserve tangible heritage and call for further efforts toward the preservation and promotion of intangible heritage. We encourage

programmes dedicated to protect movable art and archaeological wealth in developing countries, as well as UNESCO's projects on Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity.

41. Increased encounters between different cultures foster creative cultural interaction. IT opens up unprecedented opportunities for individuals to create and share cultural content and ideas inexpensively and world wide. Experience shows that diversity can arouse interest, engender initiative and be a positive factor in communities seeking to improve their economies, particularly when assisted by the extraordinary means of the IT society. We shall strive to promote the digitalisation of cultural heritage through, for example, fostering international links between national museum systems, with a view to enhancing public access.

42. To maximise the benefits of cultural interaction, we must encourage our peoples to learn to live together by nurturing interest, understanding and acceptance of different cultures. We therefore welcome the results of the G8 Education Ministers' Meeting on the promotion of education that fosters understanding of different cultures and non-mother tongue languages and encourage competent authorities to promote exchange of students, teachers, researchers and administrators with the goal of doubling the rate of mobility over the next ten years.

Toward a 21st century of deeper peace of mind

Crime and Drugs

43. Everyone deserves a life free from the threat of crime. Rapid globalisation has opened up new opportunities for pursuing more fulfilling lives. But it has also created new room for criminal exploitation, challenging the basic rules of our social, economic and political systems. We reaffirm our support for the adoption by the end of 2000 of the United Nations Transnational Organised Crime Convention and three related Protocols on firearms, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons for the establishment of an effective legal framework against transnational organised crime (TOC). We are particularly concerned to fight against those who organise and take advantage of illegal immigration and human trafficking. We appreciate the work undertaken by the Lyon Group in the fight against TOC, and request them to report back to our next meeting. We also endorse the results of the Moscow G8 Ministerial Conference on Combating Transnational Organised Crime.

44. We must take a concerted approach to high-tech crime, such as cyber-crime, which could seriously threaten security and confidence in the global information society. Our approach is set out in the Okinawa Charter on Global Information Society. Taking this forward, we will promote dialogue with industry, including at the joint Berlin meeting in October. We welcome the results and the momentum created by the Government/Industry Dialogue on Safety and Confidence in Cyberspace in Paris, and look forward to the second High-level Meeting on High-tech Crime with industry to be held in Japan.

45. We reaffirm our concern at the increasing global threat posed by the trafficking and use of illegal drugs. We remain committed to reducing demand in our own countries, and to countering the threat from the production and trafficking of illicit drugs globally. We will

work with other countries, the UN system and other groups to reduce both supply and demand. We will support regional initiatives to end narcotics production and trafficking. We urge universal implementation of the conclusions of the 1998 UN Special Session on countering the world drugs problem. We are also committed to strengthening international co-operation to:

- Combat the illicit diversion of precursor chemicals for the production of illegal drugs;
- Address the growing new threat from amphetamines and other synthetic drugs, and will convene an ad hoc meeting of drugs experts by the end of this year;
- Accelerate the pace of work on asset confiscation;
- Examine, by means of an international conference hosted by the United Kingdom, the global economy of illegal drugs.

46. Financial crime, including money laundering, poses a serious threat to our economies and societies. We hereby declare our commitment to take all necessary national and international action to effectively combat financial crime, in line with international standards.

47. We renew our commitment to combat corruption. We stress the need for transparency in government in this regard, and call for the ratification and effective implementation of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention by all signatory parties. Working with other countries, we will prepare for the launch of negotiations in the United Nations on a new instrument against corruption, and instruct the Lyon Group to pursue work on this issue. We look forward to the Second Global Forum to be hosted by the Netherlands as a continued response to our call at Birmingham.

48. Enhanced investigation and prosecution of crime requires enhanced judicial co-operation. We direct our experts to find ways to do so.

49. We must assist capacity-building efforts in the more vulnerable jurisdictions to strengthen their criminal justice systems, in order to prevent criminal groups from threatening their social, economic and political structures and exploiting them as loopholes in the global framework to fight crime.

50. We must also protect vulnerable groups and the young in the fight against crime, and provide particular care for the victims of crime. We reaffirm the need for effective co-operation among competent authorities and for measures to be taken in co-operation with civil society.

Ageing

51. The progressive ageing of our populations compels us to rethink the conventional concept of a three-stage life cycle of education, employment and retirement. As the vitality of our societies increasingly depends on active participation by older people, we must foster economic and social conditions, including IT-related developments, that allow people of all ages to remain fully integrated into society, to enjoy freedom in deciding how to relate and contribute to society, and to find fulfilment in doing so. The concept of "active ageing", as articulated at the Denver Summit, remains our guiding principle in this endeavour.

52. The central challenge is to promote a culture that values the experience and knowledge that come with age. To this end, we will:

- Make further efforts to remove inappropriate disincentives for people below retirement age to stay in the labour market;
- Counter age prejudice in employment;
- Encourage life-long learning so that people can remain active through the accelerating transition toward an information society;
- Pursue healthy ageing policies that permit a continued high quality of life;
- Seek to increase relevant cross-national research, including comparable longitudinal surveys;
- Engage with the private sector and civil society in promoting older people's participation in community and volunteer activities.

53. In pursuing these objectives we attach continued importance to international co-operation and policy dialogue, and encourage the OECD to continue its work in this area.

54. We look forward to the upcoming meeting of G8 Labour and Social Affairs Ministers in Italy in November.

Life Science

Biotechnology/Food Safety

55. Maintenance of effective national food safety systems and public confidence in them assumes critical importance in public policy. We are committed to continued efforts to make systems responsive to the growing public awareness of food safety issues, the potential risks associated with food, the accelerating pace of developments in biotechnology, and the increasing cross-border movement of food and agricultural products.

56. The commitment to a science-based, rule-based approach remains a key principle underlying these endeavours. The on-going work in international fora to develop and refine such an approach needs to be accelerated. In particular, we attach strong importance to the work of the CODEX Alimentarius Commission (CAC), the principal standard-setting body in food safety, and encourage its Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Task Force on Foods Derived from Biotechnology to produce a substantial interim report before completion of its mandate in 2003. We also support the efforts of the CAC's Committee on General Principles to achieve greater global consensus on how precaution should be applied to food safety in circumstances where available scientific information is incomplete or contradictory.

57. Policy dialogue, engaging all stakeholders and including both developed and developing countries, must be intensified to advance health protection, facilitate trade, ensure the sound development of biotechnology, and foster consumer confidence and public acceptance. The report by the OECD Ad Hoc Group on Food Safety and the work of the Task Force for the Safety of Novel Foods and Feeds and the Working Group on Harmonisation of Regulatory

Oversight of Biotechnology represent a useful step in this direction. We welcome the further work agreed by OECD ministers. We note with approval that the OECD will continue to undertake analytical work and to play an effective role in international policy dialogue on food safety, maintaining its engagement with civil society and seeking to share its work in this area with countries outside the organisation's membership. Drawing on its comparative advantages, the work of the OECD will effectively complement the activities of other international organisations, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and WHO. We also encourage the FAO and WHO to organise periodic international meetings of food safety regulators to advance the process of science-based public consultations.

58. In pursuing this dialogue we will pay particular attention to the needs, opportunities and constraints in developing countries. We will work to strengthen our support for their capacity building to harness the potentials of biotechnology, and encourage research and development as well as data and information sharing in technologies, including those that address global food security, health, nutritional and environmental challenges and are adapted to specific conditions in these countries.

59. Open and transparent consultation with and involvement of all stakeholders, including representatives of civil society, supported by shared scientific understanding, is a key component of a credible food and crop safety system. We note the proposal to establish an independent international panel put forward at the recent OECD Edinburgh Conference. Building on the success of that Conference, we will explore, in consultation with international organisations and interested bodies including scientific academies, the way to integrate the best scientific knowledge available into the global process of consensus building on biotechnology and other aspects of food and crop safety.

Human Genome

60. Advances in life science continuously improve our quality of life. Opening new medical frontiers points to unprecedented opportunities for the benefit of humankind and will have to be achieved taking account of principles of bioethics.

61. The announcement of the nearly complete mapping of the human genome, a momentous discovery in itself, constitutes a further dramatic and welcome step in this development.

62. We consider this mapping to be critically important for all humanity and call for the further rapid release of all raw fundamental data on human DNA sequences as such. We also emphasise the importance of pursuing the post genome-sequence research on the basis of multilateral collaboration.

63. We recognise the need for a balanced and equitable intellectual property protection for gene-based inventions, based wherever possible on common practices and policies. We encourage further efforts in relevant international fora to achieve broad harmonisation of patenting policies of biotechnological inventions.

Environment

64. We must all work to preserve a clean and sound environment for our children and grandchildren. We welcome the results of the G8 Environment Ministers' Meeting in Otsu. We also welcome the conclusion of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and encourage the parties concerned to work for its early entry into force.

65. We will endeavour with all our partners to prepare a future-oriented agenda for Rio+10 in 2002. We are strongly committed to close co-operation among ourselves and with developing countries to resolve as soon as possible all major outstanding issues, with a view to early entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol. To that end, we are determined to achieve a successful outcome at the Sixth Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP6), in order to achieve the goals of the Kyoto Protocol through undertaking strong domestic actions and supplemental flexibility mechanisms.

66. Working together and with existing institutions to encourage and facilitate investment in the development and use of sustainable energy, underpinned by enabling domestic environments, will assist in mitigating the problems of climate change and air pollution. To this end, the increased use of renewable energy sources in particular will improve the quality of life, especially in developing countries. We therefore call on all stakeholders to identify the barriers and solutions to elevating the level of renewable energy supply and distribution in developing countries. We invite stakeholders to join in a Task Force to prepare concrete recommendations for consideration at our next Summit regarding sound ways to better encourage the use of renewables in developing countries.

67. We fully endorse the conclusions of our Foreign Ministers regarding sustainable forest management. In this regard, we attach particular importance to projects that help indigenous and local communities practice sustainable forest management. We will also examine how best we can combat illegal logging, including export and procurement practices.

68. Export credit policies may have very significant environmental impacts. We welcome the adoption of the OECD work plan to be completed by 2001. We reaffirm our commitment to develop common environmental guidelines, drawing on relevant MDB experience, for export credit agencies by the 2001 G8 Summit. We will co-operate to reinvigorate and intensify our work to fulfil the Cologne mandate.

69. Strengthening international maritime safety is vital for the protection of the ocean environment, a global heritage. We will jointly co-operate with the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) to improve maritime safety. We endorse efforts by the IMO to strengthen safety standards, in particular for ships carrying dangerous or polluting cargo, and to verify implementation and enforcement of the application of international standards by flag States. We also endorse efforts by coastal states to enhance safety of navigation and protection of their marine environment through the use, where appropriate, of IMO-adopted routing and reporting measures. We encourage the early achievement of these goals.

70. We welcome the IMO efforts to pursue practical reform of current international regimes on

maritime pollution, in particular the 1992 Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage and the 1992 International Oil Pollution Compensation (IOPC) Convention with respect to, *inter alia*, better compensation.

Nuclear Safety

71. We renew the commitment we made at the 1996 Moscow Summit to safety first in the use of nuclear power and achievement of high safety standards world wide. We agreed to continue to co-operate in promoting a high standard of nuclear safety. We continue to attach great importance to the full and timely implementation of the Nuclear Safety Account Grant Agreement.

Toward a 21st century of greater world stability

Conflict Prevention

72. The international community should act urgently and effectively to prevent and resolve armed conflict. Many people have been sacrificed and injured, many economies have been impoverished, and much devastation has been visited upon the environment. In an ever more interdependent world such negative effects spread rapidly. Therefore, a "Culture of Prevention" should be promoted throughout the global community. All members of the international community should seek to promote the settlement of disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

73. We underline the importance of the work done by our Foreign Ministers on conflict prevention since their special meeting in December 1999 in Berlin and the Conclusions of their July 2000 meeting in Miyazaki. We commit ourselves to work for their implementation particularly with respect to economic development and conflict prevention, children in conflict, and international civilian police. We express special concern that the proceeds from the illicit trade in diamonds have contributed to aggravating armed conflict and humanitarian crises, particularly in Africa. We therefore call for an international conference, whose results shall be submitted to the UN, building on the UN Security Council Resolution 1306 and *inter alia* the Kimberley' process launched by the Government of South Africa, to consider practical approaches to breaking the link between the illicit trade in diamonds and armed conflict, including consideration of an international agreement on certification for rough diamonds. The UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects next year requires strong support to ensure a successful outcome, including earliest possible agreement on the Firearms Protocol. We invite the international community to exercise restraint in conventional arms exports, and are committed to work jointly to this end. We invite our Foreign Ministers to examine further effective measures to prevent conflicts.

Disarmament, Non-proliferation and Arms Control

74. We welcome the successful outcome of the 2000 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference. We are determined to implement the conclusions reached at this

Conference, including the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and the immediate commencement and the conclusion within five years of negotiations for the Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty. We remain committed to promoting universal adherence to and compliance with the NPT.

75. We look forward to the early entry into force and full implementation of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) II and to the conclusion of START III as soon as possible, while preserving and strengthening the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty as a cornerstone of strategic stability and as a basis for further reductions of strategic offensive weapons, in accordance with its provisions. We welcome the ratification of the CTBT and START II by Russia.

76. The transparent, safe, secure, environmentally sound and irreversible disposition and management of weapon-grade plutonium no longer required for defence purposes remains vital. The agreement on plutonium disposition reached between the United States and Russia, reinforced by their statement of intention concerning non-separation of additional weapon-grade plutonium, marks a critical milestone. The co-operation among the G8 countries has yielded significant results and our next steps should build on this co-operation and related international projects.

77. Our goal for the next Summit is to develop an international financing plan for plutonium management and disposition based on a detailed project plan, and a multilateral framework to co-ordinate this co-operation. We will expand our co-operation to other interested countries in order to gain the widest possible international support, and will explore the potential for both public and private funding.

78. We welcome the reinforcement of global regimes to prevent proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems. We also recognise the need to examine and promote further multilateral measures to curb missile proliferation. In this regard, we strongly support the important work of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) and will consider the proposal for a Global Monitoring System. We will work to increase the level of international contributions to the Russian chemical weapons destruction programme. We commit ourselves to work with others to conclude the negotiations on the Verification Protocol to strengthen the Biological Weapons Convention as early as possible in 2001.

Terrorism

79. We renew our condemnation of all forms of terrorism regardless of their motivation. We are determined to combat them. We call for the urgent strengthening of international co-operation, in particular in exchanges of counter-terrorism information, improving measures against the financing of terrorist activities, and working together to bring terrorists to justice. We welcome the adoption of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. We call for all states to become parties to the twelve international counter-terrorism conventions to enhance international co-operation against terrorism.

80. We are deeply concerned at the increased number of terrorist acts, including hijacking and

taking of hostages. We express our great concern over the continuing pattern of terrorist activities in many regions. We will continue to raise this in our bilateral contacts, carefully monitor developments and maintain close co-operation between us.

81. In this regard, emphasising the international concern over the terrorist threat emanating from Afghan territory under the control of the Taliban, we call for full implementation of the UNSCR 1267.

Next Summit

82. We have accepted the invitation of the Prime Minister of Italy to meet in Genoa next year. To enhance communications in the meantime, we have agreed to establish an e-mail network among ourselves.

United Nations S/2000/767

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 August 2000
English
Original: French

Letter dated 1 August 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a document entitled: "May we not forget that they died for their acts of welcome, love and protection".*

This document consists of a collection of eyewitness accounts of the massacres perpetrated in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo by the armies of Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) André M. **Kapanga**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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* The above-mentioned publication may be consulted at the Secretariat, United Nations and Specialized Agencies Collection, Room L-201.

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United Nations S/2000/768

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 August 2000
English
Original: French

Letter dated 1 August 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the following documents:*

1. Guidelines for the demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

2. Programme to prepare for the demobilization and reintegration of vulnerable groups, known as the "Plan of Action 2000 DR-GV".

These documents reflect my Government's reaction to the request which the Security Council addressed to States, in its resolution 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999, to intensify their efforts to ensure an end to the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict.

The first document describes the various stages of the actual implementation of the process of demobilization and familial reintegration of minors and of vulnerable groups, both men and women, who are present in the Congolese armed forces or in any other public or private armed group anywhere in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The second document covers the initial stages of the implementation of the process of demobilization and reintegration of the most vulnerable former combatants, especially the children.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) André M. **Kapanga**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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* The above-mentioned publications may be consulted at the Secretariat. United Nations and Specialized Agencies Collection, Room L-201.

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General Assembly
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Agenda item 43
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 4 August 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to call your attention to the continuing wave of Lebanese violations along the line of withdrawal. Some 100 new violations are listed in the annex to the present letter, which comes in addition to the previous lists that were last brought to your attention in our letter dated 13 July 2000 (A/54/939-S/2000/689).

The violations involve, *inter alia*, repeated encroachments onto Israeli territory from Lebanon, including the cultivation of land on the Israeli side and a variety of other cross-border infiltrations. On 1 August, members of the Hizballah terrorist organization broke a gate and penetrated 150 metres into Israeli territory, near the village of Avivim, where they proceeded to set up a battery encampment and mark it with a Hizballah flag. Later, in the same area, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) both reported that Hizballah members had penetrated into Israeli territory and planted a Hizballah flag. Each of these cases were added to the list of violations submitted to UNIFIL.

In addition, the Israeli side has incurred daily barrages of objects hurled from the Lebanese side, as well as attempts to damage and penetrate the border fence. People on the Israeli side have been pelted with glass, iron pipes, stones and, in a few instances, explosive objects, and threatened with guns pointed from the Lebanese side. These hostile acts have disrupted life along the northern border of Israel since the withdrawal of IDF from Lebanon. They also threaten the delicate stability of the border area. Just yesterday, an Israeli soldier suffered head wounds when he was attacked with stones thrown from the Lebanese side. He was the seventh person on the Israeli side wounded in such attacks.

The Government of Lebanon has taken no steps to prevent, restrain or even discourage these violations. Moreover, Lebanon has refused to disarm the militia groups, including Hizballah, that have perpetrated some of the violations. This policy of the Government of Lebanon stands in direct violation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978). The resolution calls not only for the withdrawal of Israeli

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forces but also for the restoration of international peace and security and the return of the effective authority of the Government of Lebanon in the area.

It should further be noted that Security Council resolution 1310 (2000) of 27 July 2000 expressly calls upon the Government of Lebanon to "ensure the return of its effective authority and presence in the south, and in particular to proceed with a significant deployment of the Lebanese armed forces as soon as possible," and to "ensure a calm environment throughout the south" (paras. 6 and 7). Clearly, this must include Lebanon's taking full control over the area in proximity to the fence with Israel, in order to prevent the violations and encroachments detailed above.

Lebanon, however, has refused to take any steps to achieve the "calm", the "utmost restraint" and "respect" for the line of withdrawal, as called for in the resolution (para. 5).

Now that Israel has withdrawn its forces, we call once again upon the other parties, chiefly the Government of Lebanon, to fulfil their remaining obligations under resolution 425 (1978), so that peace and security may come, at long last, to our common border.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ambassador Aaron **Jacob**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex to the letter dated 4 August 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Additional Lebanese violations (updated)

13 July - At 10:04 hours 15 individuals from the Lebanese side pelted a group of Israel Defence Force soldiers on the Israeli side with heavy objects in the vicinity of the Phatma Gate.

13 July - At 10:13 hours several people from the Lebanese side (AMR: 20318/29778) hurled stones at IDF soldiers.

13 July- At 10:41 hours several people from the Lebanese side (AMR: 20318/29778) aimed cocked weapons at a farmer in Israel until IDF soldiers arrived.

13 July - At 14:17 hours objects were heaved on IDF soldiers by a number of people from the Lebanese side near the Phatma Gate.

13 July - At 18:25 hours a mass of people from the Lebanese side hurled stones towards the Phatma Gate.

13 July - At 19:03 hours several people from the Lebanese side hurled objects at IDF soldiers in the vicinity of the Phatma Gate.

13 July - At 20:15 hours several people from the Lebanese side threw stones and damaged poles just south of the Phatma Gate.

13 July - At 21:26 hours several people from the Lebanese side hurled objects at IDF soldiers at the Phatma Gate.

14 July - At 10:17 hours Israeli soldiers were attacked with stones by 20 people from the Lebanese side adjacent to the Phatma Gate.

14 July - At 10:45 hours 30 individuals from the Lebanese side attacked a group of Israeli soldiers near the Phatma Gate with a barrage of stones.

14 July - At 11:04 hours 20 people from the Lebanese side hurled objects at IDF soldiers and light pillars adjacent to the Phatma Gate.

14 July - At 11:18 hours Israeli soldiers were struck with stones thrown from the Lebanese side just south of the Phatma Gate.

14 July - At 13:00 hours Israeli soldiers were barraged with objects thrown by 50 individuals from the Lebanese side near the Phatma Gate.

14 July - At 13:17 hours a number of people from the Lebanese side threw stones at the border fence. As IDF soldiers approached, the individuals fled.

14 July - At 13:46 hours five individuals from the Lebanese side hurled objects at Israeli soldiers near the Phatma Gate.

14 July - At 14:21 hours a number of people on the Lebanese side attempted to tear the border fence just south of the Phatma Gate.

14 July - At 17:11 hours 25 individuals from the Lebanese side hurled objects at IDF soldiers adjacent to the Phatma Gate.

14 July - At 18:04 hours stones were thrown at the border fence by five people on the Lebanese side (AMR: 202819/297322).

14 July - At 18:48 hours heavy objects were hurled at Israeli soldiers and farming equipment by several individuals from the Lebanese side just south of Phatma Gate.

14 July - At 20:45 hours light pillars adjacent to the Phatma Gate were struck by stones thrown by five people from the Lebanese side.

15 July - At 12:58 hours approximately 40 people from the Lebanese side pelted an IDF post near the Phatma Gate with large objects.

15 July - At 10:32 hours several people from the Lebanese side heaved stones at an IDF post near the Phatma Gate.

15 July - At 13:49 hours a number of people from the Lebanese side threw objects at the Israeli side near the Phatma Gate.

15 July - At 16:03 an IDF post was barraged with stones thrust from the Lebanese side in the vicinity of the Phatma Gate.

15 July - At 20:25 hours boards and metal rods were hurled from the Lebanese side (AMR: 20302/29869) at farms in the Israeli town of Metulla.

16 July - At 11:40 hours 10 people from the Lebanese side threw stones at the Phatma Gate from a hotel nearby.

16 July - At 13:25 hours 30 people from the Lebanese side heaved objects at an IDF observation point in the vicinity of the Phatma Gate.

16 July - At 13:29 hours some 300 people from the Lebanese side heaved large objects onto the Israel side near the Phatma Gate.

16 July - At 14:08 hours several individuals from the Lebanese side hurled stones at an IDF patrol near the Phatma Gate.

16 July - At 14:34 hours approximately 40 people from the Lebanese side hurled a barrage of large objects at Israeli workers in the vicinity of the Phatma Gate.

16 July - At 17:39 hours several individuals from the Lebanese side threw objects at the border fence in the vicinity of the Phatma Gate.

16 July - At 17:48 hours an IDF point was pelted with stones by people on the Lebanese side in the vicinity of the Phatma Gate.

16 July - At 17:52 hours a border fence was struck with stones thrown by a group on the Lebanese side (AMR: 201379/295390).

16 July - At 18:12 hours a bottle filled with gasoline was hurled at an Israeli observation point by the Lebanese side (AMR: 203099/297760) in the vicinity of the Phatma Gate. The bottle shattered as it struck the observation point and gasoline leaked inside the structure.

17 July - At 10:14 hours a heavy metal rod was thrown at the border fence by people on the Lebanese side in the vicinity of the Phatma Gate.

17 July - At 11:31 hours two people form the Lebanese side (AMR: 204719/298830), one armed, threw objects at an IDF vehicle

17 July - At 14:55 hours a border fence was struck with stones thrown from the Lebanese side (AMR: 201820/295662).

17 July - At 16:06 hours IDF soldiers were pelted with stones thrown by 15 people on the Lebanese side in the vicinity of the Phatma Gate.

17 July - At 18:10 hours the Phatma Gate was barraged with stones hurled by individuals from the Lebanese side.

17 July - At 18:49 hours a portion of the border fence near the Phatma Gate was dented by a large metal stake thrown by the Lebanese side.

17 July - At 19:30 hours an IDF patrol vehicle was pelted with stones hurled by people on the Lebanese side (AMR: 197963/280156).

18 July - At 8:45 hours four individuals from the Lebanese side (AMR: 218365/303831), carrying binoculars, crossed the international border line.

18 July - At 10:10 hours several people from the Lebanese side (AMR: 197865/280066) hurled objects at the border fence.

18 July - At 10:11 hours Israeli soldiers were pelted with stones by several people on the Lebanese side near the Phatma Gate.

18 July - At 14:58 hours two individuals from the Lebanese side dressed in bullet-proof vests, one of the men armed, crossed the international border line into the Israeli side 1.5 kilometers northeast of N338 (AMR: 218329/303066).

18 July - At 18:45 hours six people from the Lebanese side hurled stones at IDF soldiers in the vicinity of the Phatma Gate. One of the individuals touched the border fence. Two minutes later, a man was observed in a market just west of the Phatma Gate, hurling a black bag at IDF soldiers, which landed on the Israeli side.

18 July - At 18:55 hours a number of people heaved building blocks on the fence at the Phatma Gate.

18 July - At 18:46 hours four people from the Lebanese side (AMR: 164260/277289) damaged an IDF patrol car by throwing stones at it. Additionally, several other individuals from the Lebanese side tore the fence.

18 July - At 19:57 hours several individuals from the Lebanese side just south of the Phatma Gate shook the border fence and also climbed on it.

18 July - At 20:39 hours a number of people from the Lebanese side hurled objects at a light pole near the Phatma Gate.

19 July - At 13:17 hours 50 individuals from the Lebanese side pelted Israeli soldiers with stones just south of the Phatma Gate.

19 July - At 16:45 hours 30 people from the Lebanese side threw a hail of objects at IDF soldiers adjacent to the Phatma Gate. Also, a large trash can was heaved onto the Israeli side.

19 July - At 19:46 nearly 30 people from the Lebanese side hurled large objects at IDF soldiers just south of the Phatma Gate.

19 July - At 19:47 hours 10 individuals from the Lebanese side hurled stones and a bottle of oil at Israeli soldiers in the vicinity of the Phatma Gate.

20 July - At 13:02 hours Israeli soldiers were attacked by a barrage of objects aimed by 37 people from the Lebanese side near the Phatma Gate.

20 July - At 18:42 hours IDF soldiers in the vicinity of the Phatma Gate were pelted with stones thrown by 15 individuals from the Lebanese side.

21 July - At 14:43 hours 50 people from the Lebanese side heaved large objects at an Israeli post just south of the Phatma Gate.

21 July - At 18:33 hours an IDF post was attacked with stones near Phatma Gate.

21 July - At 18:34 hours an Israeli post adjacent to the Phatma Gate was pelted with stones by seven people from the Lebanese side .

21 July - At 19:50 hours several individuals from the Lebanese side (AMR: 20295/29747) threw heavy objects at the Israeli side and climbed on the border fence just south of the Phatma Gate.

21 July - At 20:18 hours several people from the Lebanese side hurled stones at the border fence adjacent to the Phatma Gate.

21 July - At 20:44 hours an Israeli soldier was injured in the face when the light pillars of an IDF observation point just south of the Phatma Gate were attacked by a hail of stones from the Lebanese side.

23 July - At 10:30 hours four individuals from the Lebanese side (AMR: 164229/277335) heaved large objects at an IDF patrol and videotaped an IDF post.

24 July - At 19:35 hours 25 people from the Lebanese side (AMR: 1643/2771) hurled stones at the border fence.

25 July - At 20:01 hours 20 individuals from the Lebanese side (AMR: 1643/2771) hurled stones at an IDF patrol on the Israeli side.

25 July - At 21:18 hours an individual from the Lebanese side threw heavy objects towards the border near the Phatma Gate.

27 July - At 12:09 hours workers repairing the border fence were struck with stones hurled by several individuals on the Lebanese side (AMR: 2041399/2995409).

27 July - At 13:09 hours an Israeli civilian was pelted with stones by two persons from the Lebanese side at the Phatma Gate.

27 July - At 13:53 hours approximately six individuals from the Lebanese side thrust large objects at IDF soldiers monitoring Phatma Gate.

27 July - At 15:22 hours fragments of the original border fence were thrown from the Lebanese side at Israeli soldiers at the Phatma Gate.

27 July - At 16:47 hours an IDF patrol at the Phatma Gate was pelted with stones aimed by 10 people from the Lebanese side.

27 July - At 19:36 hours 20 individuals from the Lebanese side (AMR: 1642489/2773417) heaved large objects at the border fence.

27 July - At 20:16 hours 10 persons from the Lebanese side (AMR: 2023918/2966289) pelted an IDF officer with stones.

27 July - At 20:43 hours three individuals from the Lebanese side (AMR: 2031014/2978577) thrust large objects at the border fence.

28 July - At 9:11 hours several individuals from the Lebanese side pelted the border fence at the Phatma Gate with stones.

28 July - At 11:08 hours 10 persons from the Lebanese side hurled objects at the border fence at the Phatma Gate.

28 July - At 12:53 hours IDF soldiers were attacked by glass bottles thrown from the Lebanese side at the Phatma Gate. One Israeli soldier suffered injuries to his arm.

28 July - At 14:31 hours Israeli soldiers were pelted with stones hurled by four individuals on the Lebanese side at the Phatma Gate.

28 July - At 14:31 hours an individual from the Lebanese side threw objects at the border fence at the Phatma Gate.

28 July - At 19:09 hours five individuals from the Lebanese side (AMR: 1642489/2773417) threw large objects at the border fence.

30 July - At 8:40 hours several persons from the Lebanese side (AMR: 203014/298692) hurled stones at an IDF observation point and shook the border fence in the vicinity of the Phatma Gate.

30 July - At 11:35 hours some 150 people from the Lebanese side hurled a barrage of objects, including bottles, stones and sticks, to the Israeli side just south of the Phatma Gate.

30 July - At 13:37 hours an IDF observation point was pelted heavily with stones thrown by 20 people from the Lebanese side near the Phatma Gate.

30 July - At 14:11 hours 10 individuals from the Lebanese side (AMR: 202379/296608) hurled heavy objects at the border fence from a distance of approximately two meters.

30 July - At 14:16 hours 50 people pelted an IDF observation point with large objects from the Lebanese side in the vicinity of the Phatma Gate.

30 July - At 14:56 hours several people from the Lebanese side (AMR: 202237/295898) hurled stones at the Israel side.

30 July - At 14:58 hours in three different locations barrages of heavy objects were hurled from the Lebanese side to the Israel side. The first incident occurred at AMR 1: 202359/296277.The second was at AMR 2: 202237/295898. The third was adjacent to the Phatma Gate.

30 July - At 15:19 hours an individual from the Lebanese side sabotaged the border fence near the Phatma Gate.

30 July - At 17:12 hours 15 people from the Lebanese side (AMR: 205006/299002) heaved stones at Israel.

30 July - At 17:29 hours 30 individuals from the Lebanese side threw objects just south of the Phatma Gate.

30 July - At 18:11 hours 20 people from the Lebanese side (AMR: 202237/295898) hurled stones at the Israeli side.

30 July - At 18:38 hours 10 individuals from the Lebanese side (AMR: 202359/296277) damaged the border fence with volleys of heavy objects.

30 July - At 19:10 hours an IDF patrol car was attacked by 14 individuals from the Lebanese side (AMR: 219112/303635) throwing objects. Ten of them were clad in dark uniform.

30 July - At 19:40 hours approximately 20 people from the Lebanese side (AMR: 164248/277341) ripped the border fence.

30 July - At 20:06 hours an IDF observation point was pelted with heavy objects by 10 individuals from the Lebanese side just south of the Phatma Gate.

31 July - At 19:27 hours the border fence was damaged by a barrage of stones hurled by a group consisting of three vehicles and 15 people carrying cameras from the Lebanese side (AMR: 164237/277392). In the same location, shortly afterwards, four individuals from the Lebanese side threw stones and tore two barbed wires.

1 August - At 17:20 hours the border fence was sabotaged by a number of people from the Lebanese side (AMR: 170558/278185).

1 August - At 18:28 hours the border fence was kicked by individuals from the Lebanese side (AMR: 170692/278182). The fence was also sabotaged at a separate location nearby (AMR: 170558/278185).

1 August - At 18:42 hours an IDF officer was pelted with large objects hurled by several people from the Lebanese side (AMR: 171146/278242).

1 August - At 19:48 hours seven individuals from the Lebanese side, accompanied by a vehicle, (AMR: 164237/277392) damaged the border fence with a hail of objects.

2 August - At 15:27 hours Hizballah members carrying a backhoe loader broke a gate and constructed a battery blockage approximately 150 meters south of the border fence into Israeli territory (AMR: 195926/277167).

United Nations S/2000/770

Security Council

Distr.: General
26 July 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 25 July 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a decision adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-sixth ordinary session, held in Lomé from 10 to 12 July 2000, on "the dispute between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the United States and the United Kingdom". In its decision, the Assembly:

> "*Requests* the Security Council to take a decision as soon as possible for a final and total lifting of sanctions imposed on the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and *considers* as unacceptable any delay or impediment to this process, or any request contrary to international law, such as request for damages prior to the verdict of the Scottish Tribunal on this matter".

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abuzed Omar **Dorda**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-59541 (E) 080800 090800

Annex to the letter dated 25 July 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

AHG/Dec.151 (XXXVI)
Decision on the dispute between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the United States of America and the United Kingdom CM/2169 [LXXII]

The Assembly:

1. **Expresses satisfaction** at the commencement of the trial of the two Libyan suspects and **requests** that all the necessary conditions be provided to ensure that the trial is fair, neutral and transparent;

2. **Requests** the Security Council to take a decision as soon as possible for a final and total lifting of sanctions imposed on the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and **considers** as unacceptable any delay or impediment to this process, or any request contrary to international law, such as request for damages prior to the verdict of the Scottish Tribunal on this matter;

3. **Reaffirms** the right of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to compensation for the damages caused by the imposition of sanctions;

4. **Commends** the Outgoing Chairman of the OAU for his endeavours in approaching the President of the United Nations Security Council as well as the United Nations Secretary-General regarding the immediate and definitive lifting of the sanctions imposed on the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

5. **Notes with appreciation** the normalization of diplomatic relations and economic cooperation between the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and a number of Western countries and encourages other countries to follow suit;

6. **Further requests** the Secretary-General to follow-up on the implementation of this decision and to submit a report thereon to the Thirty-seventh Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

United Nations S/2000/771

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 August 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 4 August 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the hearing which the Security Council held on 31 July 2000 concerning "Sierra Leone diamonds" and to the allegations made by the representative of the United States of America implicating the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in the smuggling of arms to the Revolutionary United Front (RUF).

Once again, we categorically deny these utterly groundless allegations and strongly denounce their content and sources. Moreover, we demand that those who are trying to mislead the Security Council and public opinion by making random accusations should present evidence to back up their claims.

We would also like to draw the attention of the Security Council and public opinion to the significant and continuous efforts which the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is making at the highest political level to promote national reconciliation, peace and stability in the Republic of Sierra Leone. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, who has been kept informed of these efforts in detail, has expressed his satisfaction and gratitude in this regard.

The following are a few examples of the efforts made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya:

- The Leader of the Revolution has communicated, *inter alia* by telephone, with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of the Republic of Sierra Leone and a number of African leaders with a view to finding a speedy and peaceful solution to the crisis in Sierra Leone.
- The Leader of the Revolution sent his personal representative, the Secretary of the General People's Committee for African Unity, to Sierra Leone to make contact with the parties concerned in the Sierra Leone Government with a view to settling the conflict.
- The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya made every effort to bring about the release of the detained Blue Helmets. Apart from these political initiatives, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya sent two helicopters to Liberia to transport the Blue Helmets who had been freed in Sierra Leone. Officers of the Libyan armed forces and medical specialists were also sent to the scene to supervise the transport operation, provide assistance and care for those in need of attention.

00-59488 (E) 070800 070800

– The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya recently informed the United Nations that it was willing to participate in the United Nations peacekeeping forces in Sierra Leone by providing a multidisciplinary military unit consisting of 570 people.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is making serious efforts to strengthen peace and security throughout the African continent, not only in Sierra Leone, while others are trying to destabilize the situation to serve their own interests. Without the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's sincere intervention and good offices aimed at finding peaceful solutions to conflicts and at promoting national reconciliation, peace and stability, many problems would not have been brought to a favourable conclusion.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(*Signed*) Ramadan A. **Barg**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations S/2000/772

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 August 2000

Original: English

Note by the President of the Security Council

After consultations of the Security Council held on 4 August 2000, the President of the Security Council made the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:

"The members of the Security Council are looking forward to the Millennium Summit of the United Nations, which will provide a unique opportunity to strengthen the role of the United Nations in meeting the challenges of the twenty-first century.

"Conscious of the important tasks facing the international community in the area of peacekeeping, the members of the Security Council have decided that the Council will meet on 7 September 2000 at the level of heads of State and Government to consider the topic 'Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa'.

"The members of the Security Council believe that such a meeting will make a valuable contribution towards achieving the major purpose of the Millennium Summit aimed at strengthening the United Nations."

00-60043 (E) 090800

United Nations S/2000/773

Security Council

Distr.: General
26 July 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 25 July 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a resolution adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at its twenty-seventh session, held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 27 to 30 June 2000, on "demanding the final lifting of sanctions imposed against the Great Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriya". The Conference "calls on the Security Council to take fast measures to expedite the final lifting of the sanctions" imposed on the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and:

> "It considers any retardation or impediment in this regard or submitting any demands against the international law such as a demand of compensation before definite verdict of the Scots Court in charge of the case will be unacceptable and may prompt OIC Member States to take the necessary steps to face up to this position."

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abuzed Omar **Dorda**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-59549 (E) 080800 090800

Annex to the letter dated 25 July 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Resolution No. 19/27-P on demanding the final lifting of sanctions imposed against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

The Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers Session of Islam and Globalization) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 24 to 27 Rabi ul Awal 1421H (27 to 30 June 2000),

Having considered the item relating to the cause of Lockerbie and *having considered* the report of the Secretary General on the subject,

Guided by the principles enshrined in the OIC Charter calling for solidarity among Member States,

Adhering to the principles enshrined in the UN Charter providing for refraining from the use, or threat of use of force in international relations and the settlement of disputes through peaceful means,

Recalling the resolutions adopted by previous Islamic conferences and the resolutions and final declarations adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the Non-Aligned Movement,

Referring to the verdict passed by the International Court of Justice on 27.2.1998 confirming its competence and acceptance to consider the case,

Expressing its deep appreciation for the position of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its positive initiatives aimed at reaching a peaceful settlement of the crisis and for honoring all requirements provided for in the relevant Security Council resolutions,

Expressing also its deep concern over the material and human losses inflicted on the Arab Libyan people and the neighboring states as a result of the unjust sanctions imposed in implementation of the Security Council resolutions No. 748/92 and 883/93,

1. *Reaffirms* the resolutions of the previous Islamic Conferences on solidarity with the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and supports its just position and constructive efforts aimed at reaching a settlement of the crisis.

2. *Welcomes anew* the verdict of the International Court of Justice passed on 27.2.1998 by virtue of which it declared its competence and acceptance to consider the case.

3. *Welcomes* the efforts of sisterly and friendly states aimed at reaching a settlement of this issue. It also highly appreciates the results reached as a result of the endeavors exerted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of South Africa in this respect.

4. *Supports* the demand of the Great Jamahiriya that all guarantees and favorable conditions to conduct a just and impartial trial, be ensured.

5. *Expresses satisfaction* with the steps taken toward an overall settlement of the crisis including the suspension of the sanctions imposed on the Great Jamahiriya under Security Council resolutions No. 748/92 and 883/93 in preparation for its lifting.

6. *Calls on* the Security Council to take fast measures to expedite the final lifting of the sanctions. It considers any retardation or impediment in this regard or submitting any demands against the international law such as a demand of compensation before definite verdict of the Scots Court in charge of the case will be unacceptable and may prompt OIC Member States to take the necessary steps to face up to this position.

7. *Supports* the right of the Great Jamahiriya to receive reparations for the damages inflicted on it as a result of the embargo imposed against it.

8. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

United Nations S/2000/774

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 August 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 5 August 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 3 August 2000 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. The Minister calls attention to the ongoing wanton aggression against Iraq by United States and British aircraft in the unlawful no-flight zones and to the fact that in the period from 24 to 30 July 2000 they carried out 220 sorties, 106 of them from Saudi Arabia, 66 from Kuwait and 48 from Turkey. He refers to his letter dated 6 May 2000 addressed to you, to which he has yet to receive your response, and he urges you to meet your responsibility under Article 99 of the Charter by alerting the Security Council to this aggression so that it may take the necessary steps to eliminate the unlawful no-flight zones imposed on Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Saeed H. **Hasan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-59555 (E) 090800 090800

Annex to the letter dated 5 August 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to inform you that United States and British warplanes based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey have continued to violate the airspace of the Republic of Iraq. They carried out 220 sorties in the period from 24 to 30 July 2000, 106 of them from Saudi Arabia, 66 from Kuwait and 48 from Turkey, as shown hereunder.

1. In the northern region 48 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1045 hours on 24 July 2000, United States and British F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Baibo, Rawanduz, Zakho and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1320 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1020 hours on 25 July 2000, United States and British F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Baibo, Zakho, Ayn Zalah, Tall Afar, Sinjar, Rawanduz, Dokan and Ba'shiqah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1350 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1000 hours on 26 July 2000, United States and British F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 18 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Aqrah, Zakho, Rawanduz, Dokan and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1230 hours, drove them off.

2. In the southern region 172 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 0925 hours on 24 July 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 20 missions, 10 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 10 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Salman, Taqtaqanah, Shinafiyah, Basrah, Amarah, Diwaniyah, Qal'at Sukkar, Qal'at Salih, Lasaf and Jalibah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1040 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1655 hours on 25 July 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16 and Tornado aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 20 missions, 14 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi

airspace and six from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Salman, Rumaythah, Shinafiyah, Lasaf, Afak, Taqtaqanah, Kut, Hayy, Qal'at Sukkar, Nasiriyah, Basrah, Amarah, Qurnah, Artawi, Qal'at Salih and Ali al-Gharbi areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1800 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1000 hours on 27 July 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 40 missions, 28 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 12 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Qal'at Salih, Najaf, Diwaniyah, Hayy, Lasaf and Salman areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1210 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 0855 hours on 28 July 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 28 missions, 18 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 10 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Qal'at Salih, Nukhayb, Hayy, Ma'aniyah, Shinafiyah, Taqtaqanah, Rifa'i, Shatrah, Ashbajah, Jalibah, Lasaf and Salman areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1010 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 0810 hours on 29 July 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18 and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 34 missions, 18 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 16 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Qal'at Salih, Nukhayb, Taqtaqanah, Rifa'i, Shatrah, Jalibah, Lasaf, Salman, Artawi, Afak, Qurnah, Samawah, Rumaythah and Diwaniyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 0940 hours, drove them off.

(f) At 0820 hours on 30 July 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 30 missions, 18 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 12 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Salman, Samawah, Najaf, Afak and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1545 hours, drove them off.

This aggression illustrates the bellicose attitude being maintained by the United States of America and the United Kingdom towards Iraq. Since 1992, it has become a fixed policy aimed at undermining the country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and at the systematic and concerted

destruction of Iraqi lives, infrastructure and civilian installations. It is a policy that has been affirmed in successive statements made by United States and British officials defending the measures being taken to enforce the no-flight zones.

The Government of Iraq categorically rejects the two so-called no-flight zones, which were imposed by unilateral decision of the United States of America and the United Kingdom and lack any legal basis. Iraq rejects all the consequences of this illegal decision and, in particular, the flimsy excuses and pretexts used by these countries in an attempt to justify their military aggression against our country.

The logistic support provided by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey to the Americans and the British makes these countries key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they bear international responsibility for actions that are deleterious to the people of Iraq.

The Government of Iraq, condemning these wanton acts of aggression, urges you to intervene with the governments of the countries in question with a view to ending their aggression and ensuring respect for the norms of international law and for the sovereignty of Iraq.

I should like in this connection to refer to my letter of 6 May 2000 in which we requested you, in the light of your responsibilities, to adopt an explicit position with respect to this ongoing armed aggression against the sovereignty of an independent State and a Member of the United Nations and to call for an end to this illegal and unlawful action, a letter to which we have yet to receive your response.

In requesting you to declare this position, we are hopeful that you will meet your responsibility under Article 99 of the Charter by alerting the Security Council so that it may take the necessary steps to eliminate the no-flight zones imposed on Iraq.

(*Signed*) Mohammed Said **Al-Sahaf**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq

United Nations S/2000/775

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 August 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 5 August 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 3 August 2000 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. The Minister calls attention to the ongoing wanton aggression against Iraq by United States and British aircraft in the unlawful no-flight zones and to the fact that in the period from 24 to 30 July 2000 they carried out 220 sorties, 106 of them from Saudi Arabia, 66 from Kuwait and 48 from Turkey. He goes on to urge the Security Council to meet its responsibilities with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security by intervening with the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom and with the countries that provide the logistic support for this aggression, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey, with a view to inducing them to halt, end and desist from any resumption of their constant and unwarranted aggression against Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Saeed H. **Hasan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-59678 (E) 090800 090800

Annex to the letter dated 5 August 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I should like to inform you that United States and British warplanes based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey have continued to violate the airspace of the Republic of Iraq. They carried out 220 sorties in the period from 24 to 30 July 2000, 106 of them from Saudi Arabia, 66 from Kuwait and 48 from Turkey, as shown hereunder.

1. In the northern region 48 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1045 hours on 24 July 2000, United States and British F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Baibo, Rawanduz, Zakho and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1320 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1020 hours on 25 July 2000, United States and British F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Baibo, Zakho, Ayn Zalah, Tall Afar, Sinjar, Rawanduz, Dokan and Ba'shiqah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1350 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1000 hours on 26 July 2000, United States and British F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 18 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Aqrah, Zakho, Rawanduz, Dokan and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1230 hours, drove them off.

2. In the southern region 172 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 0925 hours on 24 July 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 20 missions, 10 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 10 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Salman, Taqtaqanah, Shinafiyah, Basrah, Amarah, Diwaniyah, Qal'at Sukkar, Qal'at Salih, Lasaf and Jalibah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1040 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1655 hours on 25 July 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16 and Tornado aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 20 missions, 14 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi

airspace and six from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Salman, Rumaythah, Shinafiyah, Lasaf, Afak, Taqtaqanah, Kut, Hayy, Qal'at Sukkar, Nasiriyah, Basrah, Amarah, Qurnah, Artawi, Qal'at Salih and Ali al-Gharbi areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1800 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1000 hours on 27 July 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 40 missions, 28 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 12 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Qal'at Salih, Najaf, Diwaniyah, Hayy, Lasaf and Salman areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1210 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 0855 hours on 28 July 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 28 missions, 18 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 10 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Qal'at Salih, Nukhayb, Hayy, Ma'aniyah, Shinafiyah, Taqtaqanah, Rifa'i, Shatrah, Ashbajah, Jalibah, Lasaf and Salman areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1010 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 0810 hours on 29 July 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18 and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 34 missions, 18 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 16 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Qal'at Salih, Nukhayb, Taqtaqanah, Rifa'i, Shatrah, Jalibah, Lasaf, Salman, Artawi, Afak, Qurnah, Samawah, Rumaythah and Diwaniyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 0940 hours, drove them off.

(f) At 0820 hours on 30 July 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 30 missions, 18 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 12 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Salman, Samawah, Najaf, Afak and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1545 hours, drove them off.

This aggression illustrates the bellicose attitude being maintained by the United States of America and the United Kingdom towards Iraq. Since 1992, it has become a fixed policy aimed at undermining the country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and at the systematic and concerted

destruction of Iraqi lives, infrastructure and civilian installations. It is a policy that has been affirmed in successive statements made by United States and British officials defending the measures being taken to enforce the no-flight zones.

The Government of Iraq categorically rejects the two so-called no-flight zones, which were imposed by unilateral decision of the United States of America and the United Kingdom and lack any legal basis. Iraq rejects all the consequences of this illegal decision and, in particular, the flimsy excuses and pretexts used by these countries in an attempt to justify their military aggression against our country.

The logistic support provided by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey to the Americans and the British makes these countries key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they bear international responsibility for actions that are deleterious to the people of Iraq.

The Government of Iraq, condemning these acts of aggression against civilian targets and Iraqi civilian installations, urges the Security Council to perform its assigned duties with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security by intervening with the governments of the countries in question with a view to inducing them to halt, end and desist from any resumption of their constant and unwarranted aggression against an independent, sovereign State.

(*Signed*) Mohammed Said **Al-Sahaf**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq

United Nations S/2000/776

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 August 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 22 July 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 20 July 2000 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. The Minister calls attention to the ongoing wanton aggression against Iraq by United States and British aircraft in the unlawful no-flight zones and to the fact that in the period from 9 to 16 July 2000 they carried out 172 sorties, 66 of them from Saudi Arabia, 60 from Kuwait and 46 from Turkey. He refers to his letter dated 6 May 2000 addressed to you, to which he has yet to receive your response, and he urges you to meet your responsibility under Article 99 of the Charter by alerting the Security Council to take the necessary steps to end this constant aggression against Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Saeed H. **Hasan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-59672 (E) 090800 090800

Annex to the letter dated 22 July 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to inform you that United States and British warplanes based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey have continued to violate the airspace of the Republic of Iraq. They carried out 172 sorties in the period from 9 to 16 July 2000, 66 of them from Saudi Arabia, 60 from Kuwait and 46 from Turkey, as shown hereunder.

1. In the northern region 46 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1030 hours on 9 July 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Tall Afar, Mosul, Aqrah, Rawanduz, Dokan, Zakho, Qal'at Dizah, Ayn Zalah and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1330 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1045 hours on 10 July 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Mosul, Aqrah, Rawanduz, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah, Baibo, Zakho and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1345 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1030 hours on 12 July 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Mosul, Aqrah, Ayn Zalah, Baibo, Zakho and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1330 hours, drove them off.

2. In the southern region 126 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 2055 hours on 9 July 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 16 missions, four of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 12 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Nasiriyah, Basrah, Salman, Artawi, Qurnah and Amarah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 2220 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 2300 hours on 10 July 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 22 missions, 10 of

them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 12 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Nasiriyah, Basrah, Salman, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Qurnah and Amarah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 2415 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 2135 hours on 11 July 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 36 missions, 22 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 14 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Salman, Amarah, Kut, Diwaniyah, Nu'maniyah, Qurnah, Lasaf, Najaf, Jalibah, Artawi, Qal'at Sukkar, Hayy, Taqtaqanah and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 0210 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 1700 hours on 12 July 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 40 missions, 26 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 14 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Nasiriyah, Qal'at Sukkar, Shinafiyah, Jalibah, Lasaf, Basrah, Hayy, Ashbajah and Amarah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1815 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 2210 hours on 13 July 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18 and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 40 missions, 26 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 14 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Diwaniyah, Jalibah, Najaf, Hayy, Salman and Amarah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 2355 hours, drove them off.

(f) At 1034 hours on 16 July 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 20 missions, 12 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and eight from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Rifa'i, Jalibah, Qal'at Sukkar, Shinafiyah, Hayy, Artawi, Rumaythah, Taqtaqanah, Ashbajah, Basrah and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1135 hours, drove them off.

This aggression illustrates the bellicose attitude being maintained by the United States of America and the United Kingdom towards Iraq. Since 1992, it has become a fixed policy aimed at undermining the country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and at the systematic and concerted destruction of Iraqi lives, infrastructure and civilian installations. It is a policy that

has been affirmed in successive statements made by United States and British officials defending the measures being taken to enforce the no-flight zones.

The Government of Iraq categorically rejects the two so-called no-flight zones, which were imposed by unilateral decision of the United States of America and the United Kingdom and lack any legal basis. Iraq rejects all the consequences of this illegal decision and, in particular, the flimsy excuses and pretexts used by these countries in an attempt to justify their military aggression against our country.

The logistic support provided by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey to the Americans and the British makes these countries key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they bear international responsibility for actions that are deleterious to the people of Iraq.

The Government of Iraq, condemning these wanton acts of aggression, urges you to intervene with the governments of the countries in question with a view to ending their aggression and ensuring respect for the norms of international law and for the sovereignty of Iraq.

I should like in this connection to refer to my letter of 6 May 2000 in which we requested you, in the light of your responsibilities, to adopt an explicit position with respect to this ongoing armed aggression against the sovereignty of an independent State and a Member of the United Nations and to call for an end to this illegal and unlawful action, a letter to which we have yet to receive your response.

In requesting you to declare this position, we are hopeful that you will meet your responsibility under Article 99 of the Charter by alerting the Security Council so that it may take the necessary steps to eliminate the no-flight zones imposed on Iraq.

(*Signed*) Mohammed Said **Al-Sahaf**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq